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marizes the events of the occupation from 1898 to 1903 and prepares for a discussion of the decade from 1903 to 1913, which has been "a signal triumph over unusual difficulties and misunderstandings."

One interesting question of administration arises in regard to emphasis; whether it shall be laid upon the political and educational where the Filipinos wish to keep it, or upon the industrial and economic to which most of the American governor-generals have given their especial attention. Dr. Barrows considers that

in view of the great eagerness of Filipinos for education, their surprising ability to advance themselves as soon as their ignorance is relieved, and their intense preoccupation in the political future of their country, it seems idle to urge them to diminish their interest in the intellectual and political advance of their race and unstatesmanlike not to recognize that the problems of consummate difficulty in the Philippines will continue to be political in character.

In summarizing the decade, Dr. Barrows claims that

the distinctive achievement of the American administration in the Philippines is in the social and spiritual transformation of the Filipinos themselves; the pains taken to make better men. American claims of contributing to the world's experience in the governance of empire lie in the personal and political liberty guaranteed to the Filipinos and in the success of popular education.

He speaks a little doubtfully of the outcome of the Democratic policy as occupying untenable middle ground between the only two possible policies,

the continuance of the policy of the last decade, the islands remaining under American sovereignty with a government wherein ultimate authority is vested in the representatives of the United States, or the complete abandonment of the islands to their own support.

The Future of World Peace. A book of charts and economic facts for Americans. By ROGER W. BABSON. Boston: Babson's Statistical Organization. 1915. Pp. 142.

The causes of the present war are commercial and the fact that Mr. Babson attacks the problem of world peace makes of his book interesting reading. Starting with the statement that England and Germany went to war for the same thing, "the control of the seas upon which both the growth of Germany and the security of Eng-

land have depended," Mr. Babson, by an interesting series of charts, attempts to show the basis for the demands of both countries to a predominance over the trade routes of the world. Germany's claim is based upon a density of population which is increasing at a faster rate than that of any other European country and which has at the same time attained a higher level of efficiency. England has, at present, more at stake by reason of her vast preponderance in ship tonnage, foreign trade, and colonies.

Mr. Babson suggests as security for world peace, that there be added to the Hague Court, which is merely a judicial body, certain comprehensive legislative and executive departments, representation in which should be determined by the number of self-supporting people, over twenty-one years of age able to read and write. Until some such organization is formed to control at least the commerce of the world, war must continue because "as one nation more rapidly develops through increased birth rate, greater longevity, more industry and efficiency, it must of necessity absorb the territory of less productive nations, so long as individual nations control the trade routes and are able to erect barriers in the form of immigration, customs and trade laws." In this suggestion Mr. Babson arrives at very much the same conclusion which the world peace party has reached by quite different reasoning.

United States Colonies and Dependencies. By WILLIAM D. BOYCE.
Chicago: Rand, McNally and Company. 1914. Pp. xvi.
638.

Mr. Boyce has written an unusually interesting book as a result of a year's travel among the colonies of the United States. To round out his narrative, he added a description of the dependencies of the United States drawn partly from his own experience and partly from that of his employés. The book is, in the main, a narrative of an unusually interesting trip, enlivened by the comments of a shrewd American business man on questions of politics and policies; and illustrated by a large number of very good photographs.

One is chiefly impressed in reading a book of this kind by the great size of the territory which the United States has been gradually acquiring outside of its continental boundaries and the diversity of problems which are presented in the administration of lands as different as Alaska and Panama. Also it is good